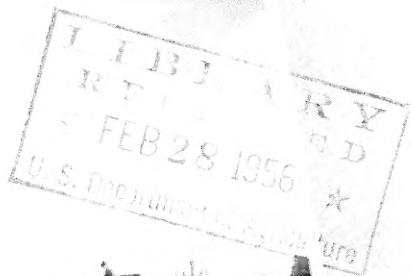


62.73

Young Soil
for Paying Crops!



Hoffman
farm SEEDS
FUND G

Pennsylvania

When you buy Seeds . . .

you really are buying CROPS

A horse trader . . . or used-car dealer . . . drives a hard bargain when buying. Because his livelihood depends on how much he can make, between his "buying" price and his "selling" price.

Your buying seeds is entirely different. Your livelihood comes from what you are able to *grow from that seed*. You are not re-selling it. Therefore, most important to you is—not its cost . . . but *what will it produce!*

For over a half-century, profit-minded farmers have turned to Hoffman for their clover seed, their alfalfa seed, their pasture seed, their seed oats and other grain. Because they found their Hoffman-seed investments have proved sound. Because they turned out *good crops*. That's why Hoffman plays such an important place in the profit picture on so many Eastern farms.

Since 1937 too, a growing number of folks have turned to Hoffman for Funk-G Hybrid seed corn. They have had the chance to buy other seed corn for less money . . . but they prefer the G hybrids . . . from them they gain the most profit! Full cribs and silos are the trade-mark of the thousands of farms where Funk-G is planted.

When you buy your seeds this year . . . buy **PROFITABLE CROPS**. Following pages list seeds ready to help boost profits from your crop-acres. Invest in **PAYING CROPS** for your farm . . . start them with

Dependable Hoffman Seeds!

A. H. HOFFMAN INC.

Landisville, Penna.

Lancaster County



Successful Farmers

Thousands of them, since 1899—have
gained much crop-help with their

OATS HAY CORN WHEAT PASTURE

and other acreages sown to Hoffman-Quality seeds. Their seed-dollar investments have repaid them fine returns.

Believers in the American free-enterprise system, these folks chart their own courses. Keep abreast of latest developments. Apply improved methods as science and practice prove them worthy for use. Know the wisdom of using seeds that produce . . . even when they must at times, cost a few cents premium per acre. They avoid the 'bargain-price' seeds of uncertain crop-value—which have always been, and will likely continue every year, hunting for unwary buyers.

Let this book help guide you to PAYING crop returns. Keep it handy through the year, for reference in any crop-emergency that might develop.

For Seed Details Consult This Index

	Page
Alfalfa	4
Arasan	14
Barley	14
Birdsfoot Trefoil .	9
Buckwheat	14
Clovers	8
Corn Color Guide .	21
Corn-Funk-G	16
Corn-Sweet	15
Forage Crops . . .	28
Inoculator	10
Ladino	25
Lespedeza	9
Millets	29
Oats	11
Peas	29
Pasture Grasses .	26
Rape	29
Rye Grass	24
Sorghums	28
Soy Beans	28
Sudan	29
Timothy	9
Treatments	14
Vetch	29
Wheat	14



ALFALFA..... GROWS and GROWS!



Here in the east and north, the rising popularity of alfalfa has been amazing. Official U. S. figures show today's acreage of alfalfa hay in the North Atlantic region, to be twice the average acreage planted between 1928 and 1937. This stepped-up usage comes from two things:

IMPROVED VARIETIES
which can
LAST LONGER
and
YIELD BETTER

The use of
BETTER
FERTILIZATION
and
SOIL-MANAGEMENT

Hoffman has been proud to help lead the way in this "more and better alfalfa" program. Thru-the-years patrons know that their Hoffman-bought seed will provide good clean hay. Alfalfa seed stocks now waiting your call here at Landisville, are of kinds that will help you realize—

MORE INCOME from your Alfalfa-Acres

This is no idle statement. There are lots of things going on in alfalfa research today. And it pays to keep up with the findings of the scientific men back of this movement. There's been a lot of progress. It takes close watching to keep fully informed.

Better-income from alfalfa can come only from fields where owners watch all the angles . . . proper cutting time and handling . . . ample liming . . . good soil-care . . . and certainly not the least important—where the right and most-suitable strain of seed is sown!

You'll do best to buy alfalfa seed from folks who keep close observation. And who make it a full-time job to accumulate the kinds of seed that will do better . . . PAY better—under your farm's conditions.

Hoffman Alfalfa-Seed-supply includes

9 Strains. Each DEPENDABLE for its job.

In the "What's New" department for 1956 . . . is this strain
 that is making folks really take notice—because it's a truly
Outstanding Performer . Heavy Producer . Quick to Recover

Certified "DU PUITS" ALFALFA (pronounced Doo-Pwee)

Folks really are noticing the performance of this Alfalfa. There's a lot of favorable experience piling up. Hoffman men have been consulting alfalfa-men using DuPuits the last few seasons. Everywhere, there is good news.

DuPuits is a high yielding strain (originally bred in France). In many areas of Pennsylvania and New York, it has been decidedly so. And in 2 and 3-year old Cornell trials, has averaged $\frac{3}{4}$ ton more yield per acre than Ranger. These results were obtained with 3 cuttings per year on good alfalfa-growing soils. Yield levels were 5 to 6 tons per acre.

The stems of DuPuits carry many extra-large leaves all the way down. You can really see its EXTREME VIGOR. Recovers quick after cut. Pops right back up, maintaining its lead to the next cutting. DuPuits carries outstanding resistance to leafspot . . . the most resistant of available varieties.

Through several years of trials and recent actual field-use, DuPuits has gained a lot of recognition. It has a beautiful dark green healthy color. Really stands out in appearance, and performance.

Important: The fast spring growth and early maturity of DuPuits alfalfa, will produce very stemmy and coarse hay *unless* the first crop is cut for hay or silage by June 10th (so says Cornell for its area). Two subsequent harvests should be taken at the early bloom stage. Proper

management of DuPuits is the key to the most profitable use of this desirable variety.

Close watch has been kept over a wide area, for the hardiness of DuPuits . . . and it certainly has been creditable—particularly in Illinois, Wisconsin, New York and Pennsylvania—areas that give any alfalfa a very thorough test.

In check-yields back as far as 1950-51, DuPuits outyielded all other commercial alfalfas in 6 States (including Conn., Pa., N. Y., Va.). DuPuits is suggested for about the same areas as Buffalo and Ranger. Has no particular resistance to wilt. So where wilt is a factor, use only in short rotations.

One far-north observer wrote "We believe that when Ranger is affected with leafspot disease or other maladies that cause premature leaf-fall, DuPuits may yield even more than $\frac{3}{4}$ ths ton more than Ranger. And certainly the quality of the hay should be higher—giving considerably more feeding-value per acre. With alfalfa-hay selling at today's price, its easy to see how DuPuits is well worth the few extra pennies per acre its seed costs, over other available varieties."

The extreme leafiness, vigor, leafspot resistance, and its ability to produce extra tonnage of highest feed-value . . . all go together to make DuPuits a real investment. It has proven just that so far—and seems headed toward great future success.



This is the year to start ALFALFA...

... Select your strain. Order Early

Hoffman's "NORTHWEST"

Brand ALFALFA

Seed from states of the Rocky Mountain area or similar cold sections—from robust, sturdy parent plants . . . rugged enough to endure the tough winters, short seasons, and other adverse conditions of those areas. Only U. S. Verified-Origin seed is handled here at Hoffman's.

Strains known to be dependable heavy yielders of quality hay. Clean, thrifty stands, 4, 5 years and older, have not been unusual. Vigorous root systems, to resist cold winters, and to send up prolific top growth.

"GRIMM" Type ALFALFA

From relatively the same areas that provide Hoffman "Northwest" seed. Consistent producer. "Grimm" is tough; able to withstand wide weather extremes, especially in the North and at high altitudes. Crowns seem to set low, and roots often branch out.

"VERNAL" (Certified)

One of the new developments in alfalfa breeding. Produced in the far west. Has shown much promise, for use in the areas to the north. It might be said—for use where Ranger has been the recommended variety. Supply of "Vernal" is very limited—its cost higher. Its cropping habits, resistance to disease, and production—have shown favorably.

"NARRAGANSETT" (Certified)

The most widely adapted variety for New York state farmers: Long-lived . . . particularly good where stands are to be left down three years or more. Has attractive, dark green color—heavy yielding—very hardy. Comes through well on a wide range of soil conditions, even sometimes on heavier soils where other varieties couldn't make a decent showing. "Narragansett" is a poorer seed setter than most other popular varieties, therefore seed production costs are higher, and the seed sells at a premium. "Narragansett" is destined for wider popularity in many areas of the Northeast.

"Our Land and Its Care"

64-page story on soils and how to keep them producing. Based upon the research work of some of the world's outstanding soil chemists and scientists. Deals with erosion control, soil conservation, crop rotation, proper handling of manure and plant-organic matter. Many pages devoted to valuable information on fertilizer, and proper methods of application. Should be of help to every land-operator. No charge . . . just ask for your copy.

Photo Courtesy
New Holland Machine Co.



...LOW... QUALITY FINE Gain EXTRA Crop - Dividends!

"BUFFALO" (Certified)

Gaining new users at a rapid rate. A strain highly resistant to bacterial wilt, one of America's most serious alfalfa diseases. Bred to survive and yield well in spite of this enemy. Shows more rapid recovery after cutting than ordinary strains, larger fall growth, and a higher stand of survival. For the first two or three years, yields are about equal to common varieties. After the third year Buffalo's yielding ability is far superior. Recommended throughout southeastern Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware. Certainly a worthy alfalfa.

"ATLANTIC" (Certified)

Vigorous high-yielding variety, developed at New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Its original breeding nurseries were on low-fertility soils. Only plants which produced well under such

conditions were selected for further breeding. "Atlantic" was among the higher yielding varieties in its testing period, and in its field performance continues to be a good producer. Has shown outstanding performance where short rotations were used and where wilt was not a serious factor.

"RANGER" (Certified)

A multiple-strain development from selections of Cossack, Turkestan and Ladak varieties. Started in Nebraska. About equal to "Grimm" in winter hardiness and in ability to recover after cutting. Continues to yield heavy hay crops several years longer than its competitors. The extra yielding ability is due to its winter-hardiness and resistance to bacterial wilt. Preferred on New York State and other Northern farms. Gaining use in many upland areas of Pennsylvania.

Hoffman NON-HARDY Alfalfa

For Quick Emergency Hay—Pasture—Green Manure

There are several strains and origins of non-hardy alfalfa; they are not all alike. Some grow faster than others; some have larger leaves, more foliage, larger stems, and longer roots. Here is a selected blend of those best-suited for soil-builders and green-manure crops. May be sown with commercial crops such as peas or with a nurse crop like oats, barley or wheat. This Hoffman offering will add both nitrogen and organic matter to your soil . . . help increase yields of future crops.

Plowing and cultivation expose soil to the action of the weather. Organic matter is destroyed or burned up. Growing crops extract moisture, minerals, and other plant food from the soil.

Increased use of farm machinery tend to compact soil into hard pans. Compacted soil will not aerate nor absorb moisture properly.

This Alfalfa's long, strong roots help break up soil compaction. Nitrogen fixing bacteria extract nitrogen from the air and add it to the soil. Heavy top and root growth, when plowed under, adds valuable organic matter.

Weed control should be exercised. After harvesting commercial peas, for example, allow weed growth to develop until in bloom or soft seed is set. Clip the field to control the weeds and help the alfalfa.

Fields may be used for emergency hay or pasture, and still plowed under in the Fall.

Large Tops, Deep Roots—produces exceptional top growth, and deep-down roots for greater soil aeration.

Non-Winter Hardy—under normal northern winters; should be plowed under in late Fall of seeding year.

Weather Tolerant—does better in hot dry weather than other alfalfas.

Economical—when planted for green manure, a companion cash crop can also be sown.

Improves Following Crops—increases yields of crops following plow down when grown for green manure.

Adds Organic Matter—where fall-plowed good top and root improves physical condition of soil.

Improves Soil Drainage—deep roots provide better aeration, lessen compaction, improve drainage.

Adds Nitrogen—when inoculated, it adds more nitrogen.

Farmed Like Other Alfalfas—and adapted to any soil where regular winter-hardy alfalfas grow.

Hoffman

CLOVERS

Good Seed and Good Management work together for PAYING Crops

Good clover stands play a vital part in the success of today's farm operations. Although research shows alfalfa more profitable on fertile, well-drained land . . . there is still an important place for red clover in the Eastern farm picture.

- (1) It often seems easier to establish a stand of clover in small grain . . . red clover seedlings don't seem hurt by shading as much as alfalfa seedlings. This factor is a big point on our rotation farms.
- (2) Red clover is less exacting in its lime and fertilizer needs than alfalfa.
- (3) Poorly drained soils where alfalfa won't grow can often support a good clover.

Good clover stands can't be established without starting with good seed. Hoffman stands ready to supply the **RIGHT** seed for you.

RED CLOVER

The 50-year Hoffman experience in watching Eastern performance of seed from all the clover-seed producing sections gives you a decided advantage when you buy here. Seed from different areas may look pretty much the same in the bag . . . it can look entirely different in your field. Here at Landisville is clover seed proven by experience to be well suited to your needs . . . clean seed . . . sound seed . . . hardy seed . . . tested to grow profitably in your fields.

"PENNSCOTT" RED CLOVER

Comes from a strain originating on the Frank Scott farm in Lancaster County. Shows up well in tests. Has fine disease resistance and yielding ability. A few years back, Pennscott seed was sent to western growers for multiplication . . . thus far, seed coming back is very scarce . . . sells at a premium.

"KENLAND" (Certified Seed)

Improved disease-resistant strain of red clover. Developed in Kentucky. Longer-lived than regular Red Clover. Finest soil-builder.

Kenland has been selected specifically for resistance to Southern anthracnose, a fungus disease, and for general yielding ability. A Maryland bulletin asks whether three-fourths to one ton more Red Clover hay produced per acre, is worth the small extra seed cost. (An easy decision.)

Kenland has been making good crops, while strains with less disease resistance fail to come through profitably.



Here are concise suggestions from the University of Maryland bulletin "Maintaining Red Clover Stands."

"The following management practices, coupled with the use of good seed and proper fertilization, will help make red clover a profitable hay crop."

- Remove straw immediately after combining.*
- Clip and remove clover and weed growth late in August or early September, or*
- Remove surplus growth by grazing at intervals during the summer, and clipping to control weeds."*

ALSIKE . . . Sure-Cropping Clover

Lowest-cost seed of all hay clovers. Survives most any weather. Produces fine hay, often when its companion plantings almost disappear. Withstands acid soils quite well. Small seeded, it "goes farther" at sowing time. Sown 2 to 4 lbs. per acre with mixtures; 6 to 8 lbs. alone. Dependable on wetter soils. Has been sown in corn fields at last cultivation. Is a sure catch, not subject to usual clover sickness. Alsike hay contains more digestible proteins and a higher food value than Red Clover hay. Inoculate.

"MAMMOTH" (Sapling) Clover

Makes a heavier top growth than regular Red Clover. Is preferred for the poorer, more sandy soils. Just one crop of hay can be harvested in a season, since it does not recover quickly. But, Mammoth is longer-lived than is Red.

INOCULATE each time you sow LEGUME seeds

To guess whether seed should be inoculated is bad business. Safe rule is—always apply a fresh culture of bacteria. Then as young plants start, the bacteria will be there to enter the tiny root hairs, and start their good work. Bacteria in formerly inoculated soils lose part or all effectiveness.

Use Hoffman Inoculator each year. It's highly effective. Costs very little. Encourages Nature's process . . . help her gather free nitrogen from the air. Get the most nitrogen, **ALWAYS** inoculate, whether you think there's need for it or not.

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

Increasing in use, seems best adapted in northern Pennsylvania and New York State. Acid or low-fertility ground should be limed and fertilized. Valuable for hay in perennial meadows . . . high feed value . . . heavy producer. Used in permanent pastures, where it produces excellent feed during hot summer. Used with shorter-lived legumes like Red Clover, which supplies feed the first year or two, until Birdsfoot gets established. Helpful in grass-silage. Fights erosion.

Inoculate. Sow early. 5 lbs. Birdsfoot and 6 lbs. Timothy per acre, with 1½ bu. Oats or Barley. Drop seed behind grain spouts for shallow coverage. Most Hoffman folks use the lower-priced broad-leaf type from Europe. Dependable yielder. Others, the certified Empire strain from New York State.

New this year is the "Viking" trefoil . . . an improved variety selected from the best European types.

"KOREAN" LESPEDEZA

"KOREAN" lespedeza is a great hay and pasture legume. Grows on poor soils, or land too sour for clovers. Used in Delaware, Maryland and South. Good soil enricher. An annual, killed by frost. Often reseeds itself. Drought resister. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. Inoculate. "SERICEA" lasts several seasons. Taller. Somewhat resembles alfalfa, but hay is more woody. Inoculate.

SWEET CLOVER

Great soil builder. Turned under, adds organic matter. Improves water-holding capacity of soil. Provides emergency pasture till other areas are ready. To cover bare spots—or thicken thin pastures, use 5-10 lbs. with 15 lbs. Rye Grass.

"YELLOW BLOSSOM" Type

Aggressive, hardy. Has gained in Eastern use. A perennial, with a smaller top growth than the white blossom strains. Grows 2 to 3 feet first year, higher the second. Finer stems; many prefer it.

Mostly "WHITE BLOSSOM" Type

Lasts 2 years. Planted in the spring, will make good fall growth. Reseeds if left standing.

TIMOTHY ("Farmer's Choice")

Used and liked as a dependable hay-cropping grass on more Northeastern farms than perhaps any other. Popular companion of the leading legumes. Everyone is well acquainted with this crop—no need to list its merits. "Farmer's Choice" is of strictly high quality. Rely upon its cleanliness and sound growth.

"CLIMAX" TIMOTHY

(New Strain)

Flowers about seven days later. Leafy. Makes high quality late hay with Birdsfoot Trefoil.

"ECONOMICAL MIXTURE"

½ Red Clover, ¼ Alsike, ¼ Timothy

At times, may vary slightly. Some lots may carry a little Alfalfa, Sweet, or other Clovers. This blend contains seed sometimes harvested in a mixed condition, hence the lower cost and possible slight variations in formula. Always of sound growth—free of foul weeds. Popular for years. Sown 12 to 18 lbs. per acre.

ALSIKE & TIMOTHY (Mixed)

No question about these two grasses doing a good job when sown together. They form a fine team on low ground. Hundreds sow this seed (about 20 percent Alsike Clover) each year at a saving, and get good crops of mixed hay. Sow 8 to 12 lbs. per acre.



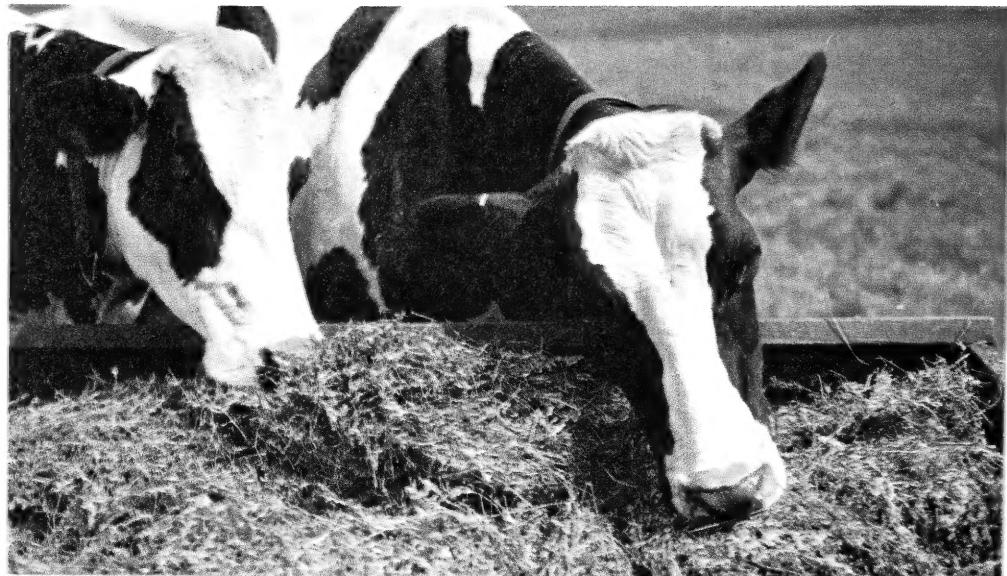


Photo Courtesy New Holland Machine Co.

WHY GRASS SILAGE?

The men who've been making good use of grass silage as part of their cropping system, will answer that question many ways.

One man will say "I have to make hay when it suits the weather-man . . . I can make grass silage when it suits ME."

Another will say "It saves me money." Figures show ensilage preserves green succulent forage more economically than any other method. There's less of the crop lost in handling than with a hay crop.

Some claim "Taking off the first growth at the right time means better and heavier second cuttings of hay for me."

Important too are considerations like these: Silage saves the carotene better . . . cattle like the succulent winter feed . . . silage can be kept well for a long time (some cases as long as 5 years) . . . there's less fire hazard with grass silage . . . coarse-stemmed or weedy hay crops and green grain crops are better as silage than as hay . . . many weed seeds die in the silo.

Hoffman stands ready with finest quality seed for every grass-silage need . . . good seed helps boost your yield and your profits.

HOFFMAN INOCULATOR

Helps all Legume seeds do their job Better!

No farm-crop return can equal that of well-inoculated legume seed. Live healthy bacteria, applied to seed of the clovers, alfalfa, soy beans, vetch, etc. . . . costs you almost nothing, and can do great good!

It's the extra nitrogen you get, that makes your profit. And Hoffman Inoculator helps your legume plants to collect that extra supply of nitrogen while growing. They store it for you among roots of the plants. Helps those plants, and leaves soil in better condition.

Records show one case where 15¢ worth of inoculant helped produce 1680

more pounds of alfalfa in one cutting. A red-clover crop gained 460 lbs. on 10¢ invested in inoculant. Soy beans demand proper inoculation. It helps the crops greatly.

COSTS SO LITTLE—PAYS BIG

No seeding of legumes should be made without the application of good live bacteria. Hoffman Inoculator has proven through many years, to do a splendid job. It is always fresh. Comes to you ready for its work. Easily applied—simple directions.

Seeding time and proper seed-strains are important factors. A 4-year series of tests at Cornell* showed a yield loss of about a bushel per acre—for each day's delay in seeding after the normal (Apr. 18th) date. These pages offer varieties of merit. Choose your strain . . . order early . . . plant on time!

"CLINTON ELEVEN"

Hoffman Certified Oats

This improved selection from the original crossings that produced "Clinton" oats has given top performance. Here in "Clinton 11" is more uniform ripening. Less of the green "unfinished" grains at harvest. Less variation in plant height. Improved yield has made still more bushels than the original "Clinton"—also a good producer.

GOOD DISEASE FIGHTER

Outstanding in favor of "Clinton Eleven" is the way it fights against some

of the diseases that used to take heavy tolls in other oat-strains. Same as is the case with all other oats known today, attacks by certain diseases have injured "Clinton Eleven" too. Doubtless will again, when conditions favor them. Such situations can never be known in advance. "Clinton Eleven" has surely averaged very well in this favorable trait it has shown.

MAKES YIELDS THAT PAY

"Clinton Eleven" tillers well, producing many nice-size kernels per head. Stalks grow to good, uniform height. Straw is stiff—keeps standing. Ripens in early to moderate season. Ripens uniformly, without the unripe green-cast grains. Does not shatter—lose its grain early, waiting for harvest. Is classed as a yellow oat. Thin hull. Meaty kernel. Fine feed.

Bred-in Crop Insurance

"Clinton Eleven" carries the right bloodlines to produce good crops. And it has been doing just that for a great many folks here in the northeast. Should you decide on "Clinton Eleven" this time, you will be going along with the big majority of folks who have found it a profitable strain through the past several years.

Seed Oats continued ►

★ Plant Oats Early Date of planting trials for oats were conducted at Cornell for a four year period. Oats planted April 18 produced an average of 70 bushels per acre: April 27—67 bushels; and May 8—48 bushels per acre; May 16—43 bushels; and May 27—31 bushels per acre. This is an average loss in yield of about 1 bushel per acre for each day planting was delayed from April 18. This data emphasizes the sound principle of planting oats at the earliest possible date. (Cornell Dept. of Plant Breeding)



"CLINTON 59" OATS

Certified Seed

Two agricultural experiment stations—Illinois and Indiana—are greatly responsible for two of today's main oat varieties . . . "Clinton 11" and "Clinton 59." From what can be learned, the crosses that produced both strains are just about identical. A different number was applied at each station.

Here is "Clinton 59." Finest quality. True strain. Certified. What could be written about it would have to about match the description of "Clinton 11" . . . there could hardly be any great inherent differences. Depend on this Hoffman top-quality, genuine seed . . . either number . . . get top crop returns!

"Crop-Record" Chart

Spaces for easy-to-keep records, on time of seeding, lime and fertilizer applications, detailed yields, etc., on several main crops . . . Handy and could prove helpful. Ask for free 'Chart.'



"CRAIG" OATS (Certified)

A newer strain. "Craig" has now won its right to compete as a worthy strain, among other established oat-varieties. Developed by the folks at New York Experiment Station.

Many folks claim better profits from using "Craig" . . . Point most often mentioned is its yielding ability. One former user of "Mohawk" (the once-popular New York strain) claims his "Craig" now outyields his former oat-crops by 15%. In 37 Pennsylvania Extension Demonstrations in 1955, "Craig" came out with an average official yield of 74.7 bu. per acre. Considering the weather faced in many areas in 1955, such a yield is certainly fine!

"Craig" is described as high-yielding, medium stiff-strawed, and of mid-season maturity. Not classed as long-strawed type . . . one party reports maybe 1 or 2 inches shorter than "Clinton." Maturity possibly four to six days later than average "Clinton" types. Some folks have expressed their thanks for this feature . . . which permits them to get their wheat crop off, in good shape, ahead of the oats harvest.

In the matter of combating disease, these points have been reported by interested authorities: "Craig" oats have shown good protection from yield-loss due to crown rust. Has shown moderate resistance to race 45—seems about equally susceptible with "Clintons" to race 7 or stem rust.

Authorities recommend "Craig" as a worthy oat-strain. And field experience with "Craig" last season confirms this recommendation. Hoffman is happy to supply good sound "Craig" seed this year. A premium was required to secure this quality "Craig" stock from its producers. Order early . . . heavy demand is expected.

WANT TO EARN EXTRA MONEY?

Would you like to earn some extra money? Scores of men add to their income by selling Hoffman Seeds and Funk G Hybrids in their communities. In Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and West Virginia. Some territories are still open for such canvassing. No investment required. . . . All you need is a car, and enough spare time to do justice to the job. Write to us at Landisville. Mark your letter—Attention "New Salesman" department.



"AJAX" OATS (Certified)

Numerous reports have been made by "Ajax" users, setting forth increases of 5, 7 or 8 bushels per acre—over varieties once used. And the gains seem to be running consistently, year after year...

Originated in Canada, "Ajax" has seemed resistant to race-7 stem rust... moderately resistant to race-45 crown-rust.

Recommended for early planting. Is medium in height. Maybe 4 to 5 inches over "Clinton" strains. Mid-season in maturity. Maybe 5 to 7 days later. Can safely be planted on soils where oats seldom lodge. On rich apt-to-lodge soils, "Clinton" strains would show more lodge-resistance. Grains of "Ajax" are white, of medium weight, and sometimes awned. This is a variety with a very good yield record through several years. Worthy of still wider use on many eastern farms.

"GARRY" OATS (Certified)

The new variety in the New York State and upper elevations of nearby areas... fast replacing older strains there. Has set good performance records. Was developed in western Canada. "Garry" seems to combine a number of the good traits wanted by oat-growers. One writer sums them up in statements set forth in the following:

"Garry" oats are of medium maturity suitable to northwestern areas. Resistant to root rot. Resistant to crown rusts that have so often affected northern oat-fields. Also resistant to all stem rusts including Race 7-A. "Garry's" rust resistance is its most outstanding trait.

The ability to stool or tiller is especially noticeable with "Garry" oats. This extra-stooling trait produces splendid yields even when sown at a lower rate than normal. A 1½-bu.-per-acre rate is suggested by the folks recommending "Garry"... a help to offset high seed cost. Straw might average around 6 inches longer than some former types. Has excellent strength of straw. "Garry" plants remain a deep dark green color for a much longer time. Plants carry more leafiness, appear lush in growth. Carry fine eye appeal. The almost complete disease resistance helps retain the rich color longer. At ripening time, fields turn to a bright gold color.

"Garry" kernels are plump, carry medium to thin hulls. Usually quite heavy in bushel-weight. Kernels are meaty... provide good feed. Truly an outstanding new strain... merits your serious consideration.

"RODNEY" OATS (Certified)

Appearing on the Hoffman list for the first time. Yet not brand-new to many readers. Has been used successfully in New York State. Developed at Winnipeg, Canada, breeding-grounds. A high yielding strain. In two series of Canadian tests (1953) "Rodney," against competing strains, showed a considerable lead—its closest competitor by 8½ bu. per acre, all the way to a 30 bu. gain.

Official New York State trials 1953-1955 (46 tests) showed an average yield of 62.8 bu. (within 1.8 bu. per acre of the leader "Garry"). This statement was noticed in a Cornell issue: "Rodney" yields almost as much as "Garry" and has about the same height and is almost as stiffed strawed. "Rodney" is 4 to 5 days later than "Garry" and has a somewhat heavier kernel. In rust resistance "Rodney" is similar to "Garry" except for susceptibility to Race 7-A of stem rust."

Up to this time, "Rodney" has given more than good protection against the races of rust that now prevail in many areas. No way of telling how long it may be before some newer harmful rust may make its appearance. Meanwhile, "Rodney" will be the choice of many folks.

Seed TREATMENTS

Help Increase Stands . . . Boost Yields . . . Check Disease Losses

"ARASAN"

In tests, the average increase in alfalfa stands with "Arasan" dust treatment was 33 percent. Alfalfa-clover mixtures averaged 44 percent increase in stand. Soybeans, red and alsike clover, Sudan and other grasses also started better.

Too long overlooked has been the killing off of tender seedlings, blighted before they could get above ground. Some plants would get through. Digging disclosed that many other seeds did germinate. But their tops and roots had been killed. "Arasan" gets more of the tiny plants up—past the stage of high seedling mortality . . . assures better, healthy stands.

Treat legume seeds with "Arasan." Incubate later. There is no interference by either treatment. Both are great aids. "Arasan" is non-poisonous. 8 oz. treats 100 lbs.

HOFFMAN SPRING-Sown GRAINS

BARLEY: "Moore" is an excellent variety. Developed in Wisconsin. Six-row, white, smooth awn. Moderately compact head. Has good length stiff straw that does not lodge easily. Yields very well. Resists spot disease and mildew. "Eric"—2-row type 4 to 5 days earlier. Fine on well-drained fertile soils of the North.

BUCKWHEAT: Yield is good, even on thin soils. Does well on fallow land. Can be seeded all of June, first half of July. Quick, sure emergency crop where a bad spring ruined other early seeding. Some use buckwheat to choke out weeds. To tame wild land—idle ground—sow buckwheat. 200 lbs. superphosphate may up yield by 5 to 8 bu.

WINTER Barley, Oats, Wheat

There is now growing hereabouts, a fine acreage of these winter-grain crops. For harvest this coming summer. These acres were seeded to finest quality, foundation seed stock of heavy-yielding strains. They will be carefully watched and properly handled. Their production will be offered for seeding on your acres this fall. May we discuss them with you later on? Thanks.

"CERESAN"

(for Barley, Wheat, Oats)

Controls organisms that cause decay and blights. Effective on some smuts, many other diseases. Best known chemical helper to raise grain yields . . . from even supposed-to-be disease-free seed. 14 oz. can treats 28 bu. seed grain.

"SEMESAN BEL"

(Helps Potatoes)

Offers easy, low-cost control of rhizoctonia, scab, and other soil-borne diseases. Has helped up yields by 10%. Quick-dip and plant. 1-lb. can treats 60 bu.

"CROW REPELLENT"

Applied to seed-corn, reduces loss of stands—discourages birds and rodents from pulling young plants. See price list.

WHEAT: Spring wheat is not generally recommended for Eastern farms, yet used successfully in some instances. A good flouring type. Adapted to higher altitudes. If you decide on a small acreage trial, may we supply the seed? It will be of good clean quality.



Hoffman SWEET CORN



“EVERGREEN HYBRID” (90 Days)

Fine white hybrid, carrying the good traits of regular evergreen types. Ears 7½ to 8 inches, cylindrical, straight rowed, well filled. Good husk cover. Appealing flavor.

“IOCHIEF” (87 Days)

New hybrid. An All-American Gold Medal winner. Plants 6½ feet tall, vigorous, few suckers, strong roots, wide dark green leaves. Ear 8-8½ inches long, 16 to 18 rows, deep narrow kernels.

“GOLDEN BANTAM” (76 Days)

Best known of old type early corns. Mostly 8 rowed. Kernel wide, medium deep. Cob thin. An old favorite.

What an interesting time for the whole family — when there's really good new corn on the table. Plan for it now. Here's the seed to produce it. Fine varieties, selected for top flavor, plus best growing habits.

“GOLDEN BEAUTY” (69 Days)

1955 All-American selection. Developed in Massachusetts. Very attractive ear and plant, 5 to 6 feet tall. Very few suckers. Dark green, medium-wide leaves. Wilt resistant. Ears 7½ to 8 inches long, 12 rows, 1¾ inches in diameter. Well filled tips, with kernels of medium width and depth. Good husk cover. White silks.

“GOLDEN BOUNTY” (84 Days)

Taller than Golden Cross, fewer suckers . . . ears borne 8 inches higher, shank longer. 7½ to 8 feet tall. Vigorous, wilt resistant. Tassels and silks yellow. Ears 9 inches, 12-14 rows. Deep, yellow, medium-wide kernels . . . flavor excellent. Great for home gardeners, canners, freezers.

“GOLDEN ROCKET” (67 Days)

Fine, new, very early, hybrid. 5 to 6 feet. Ears 7 to 7½ inches, 10-12 rows, medium yellow . . . kernels fairly deep, medium wide. Unusually fine quality for such early corn. Much better plant type than most hybrids of such maturity—few suckers. Great early market corn—big future.

“GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM” (85 Days)

Probably the most widely adapted, best-known yellow hybrid. Gains users every year. Fine producer. Stalks 6½ to 7 feet tall. Good ear, 12-14 rows. Strong grower. Yields very well; excellent flavor.

“STOWELL’S EVERGREEN” (100 Days)

The good old standby. Sugary, pearly white grain. Good size ears, 14-18 rows.

for PAYING CORN-CROPS plant FUNK-G Seed



Better Corn

A 57-Year Peak
Today sees a high point in customer good-will toward Hoffman Seeds. And Funk-G Hybrids have played a big part in it!

There is genuine satisfaction — steadily increasing with each year — in the performance of these fine G-strains. Following pages give some of the reasons. Please read.

**AGAIN IN 1955 . . . (for five years in a row)—
MORE FARMERS Planted FUNK-G HYBRIDS THAN EVER BEFORE**

There has been such great progress . . . with Funk-G HUSKING strains and with Funk-G ENSILAGE varieties too.

There's no such thing as standing still, where real progress is the true goal. Yes, there will be still-better corn. And there has been OUTSTANDING progress in Funk-G seed breeding. It shows up plainly in corn-farmers' fields. THEY'RE getting better production, throughout the entire Hoffman territory . . . and all over the nation—wherever corn is grown. No reason why YOU shouldn't share in it . . . this year!

Still-better corn profits can be YOURS! Today's methods, soiling practices, fertilizer know-how . . . all stand ready to contribute new help. And the non-stop improving of seed-corn strains, by the thorough Funk-G breeding, testing and proving . . . results in still-better, even more dependable, seed corn for your planting.

Every Funk-G Hybrid combines the 5-Star Qualities (Page 19) . . . bred in for maximum resistance to corn crop hazards. That's why Funk-G Hybrids continue to make new friends. And gain in acreage right along. Balanced 5-Star Performance pays off . . . makes Funk-G Hybrids Consistently Good! Year after Year.

The folks shown here (Mrs. Miles Clevinstine, Centre County, Pa. . . and Leslie Zimmerman, Frederick County, Maryland) would gladly second the two-line statement printed above. Same as great numbers of other folks who are just as enthusiastic about their Funk-G corn experiences . . . and profits!

Well might you ask . . . "Could I grow still-better corn than I now grow . . . it's so much ahead of what I used to plant."

And this could be the right answer . . . "Indeed it is possible" . . . because there are such pleasant surprises coming each year—to folks trying today's great G-hybrids for the first time.

Bigger Yield

Greater Profit

CORN CHAMPIONS WIN with FUNK-G

Penna.'s Champion in state-wide competition 1954 and 1953 . . . was J. E. Lanius & Son, York County. Their records were 159.7 ('54) and 141.6 ('53). They planted Round-Kernel Funk-G seed each year. Note picture on the back cover of this book—there shown are the Lanius'—father and son—seated atop the overflow of the crop their regular cribs could not hold. . . .

Every G-corn user can't make the championship 2 years in a row. But there's great satisfaction—and nice profit too—among the thousands of G-corn planters EVERY year!

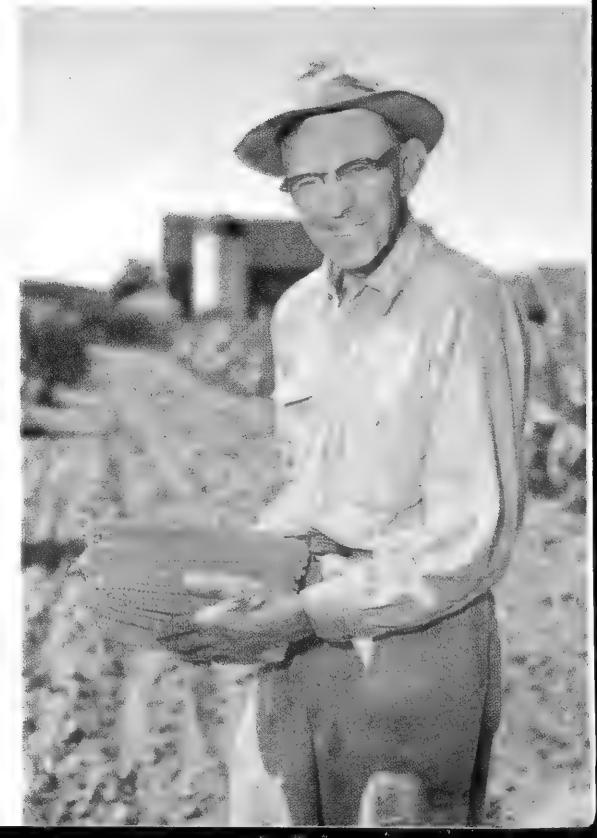
WORLD-RECORD CORN YIELD

304 bu. per acre

In Prentiss County, Mississippi, Lawrence Ratliff made agricultural history this year. Highest corn crop ever recorded! Yes . . . he too grew his record crop from Funk-G Seed.

*There really is
Extra Corn Profit*

For folks who plant the Great G-Hybrids of today . . . Plus more all-around satisfaction in the way their corn fights against blight, bad drouth and storms—to make paying crops!



Funk-G
continued next page



FUNK-G

Today's **fastest-gaining** of all hybrid seed . . . is Funk-G! Not due to super-salesmanship. Because the Funk-G folks are breeders first, and G-hybrids sell themselves! The reason can be summed up in this statement by Dr. "Jim" Holbert (in charge of all Funk-G breeding) . . . "NO HYBRID CORN IS EVER GOOD ENOUGH . . . WE WILL NEVER STOP WORKING TOWARD MAKING GOOD FUNK-G HYBRIDS BETTER."

There's no stopping . . . what looked so good but a few years back . . . is being done so much better today. Corn growers everywhere are gaining by this thorough, sincere effort.



The thing for you to do is . . . get acquainted with Funk-G. Plant it. It's going to pay you! Give you new satisfaction—keep you in line to gain upcoming new G-hybrid benefits as they come along.

There's only one explanation for the ever-increasing use of Funk-G seed: **OUTSTANDING FIELD PERFORMANCE, YIELDS and PROFITS.** Funk-G fields repeatedly, have come through tough growing conditions with fine yields of sound grain.

You never know! Drouth may hit your farm this year . . . or you may have too much rain, starting with a cold wet spring . . . blight or other diseases may attack . . . or certain insect pests. One or more of these hazards to big corn crops, are sure to strike your farm sometime.

And when they do—you need to have **Balanced 5-Star G-Hybrids** at work in your fields. Here's why: Every Funk-G Hybrid combines all the 5-Star factors listed on next page—(bred-in for resistance to corn-crop hazards).

And there are many other important factors beside those 5. All equally important . . . but a **TEAM** of mighty helpers, always ready.

That's **BALANCED 5-STAR PERFORMANCE** . . . developed and improved by 40 years of genuine research, to make Funk-G field-performance 'Consistently Good, Year after Year.'

America's Greatest CORN RESEARCH Effort

Backs every bushel of Funk-G seed you buy from Hoffman. It has been PROVED right for your use. A Service that **PAYS YOU—WELL!**

Hoffman

PROVING of FUNK G—Hybrids Year After Year in Each Corn Area Assures Success to the Folks Who Plant Corn There.

HOFFMAN-FUNK CORN TEAM

Previous pages tell of the Funk-G breeding program. Here is another important fact.

Each G-Hybrid is merit-PROVED — before it ever goes on sale. Trained Hoffman-Funk men conduct Proving-Ground plantings in each corn area. Not just one year—but **every year** (since 1937). New up-coming strains, alongside former G-hybrids—and others. Each new number must be **KNOWN as right** for its job.

There's no guesswork . . . all hard facts. The real answers are learned . . . all details of performance. Every crop is weighed (moisture content measured and yield figured on dry-grain basis). All favorable and other points are recorded. Close records kept, from planting, to harvest. The FACTS thus learned, form the basis for the following year's work.

The men who conduct this work and who stand back of this booklet, are not strangers to your corn conditions. They know, from their work in your corn-section each of the past 18 years. These Hoffman-Funk men can help you grow still-better corn.

Any G-hybrid recommended to you has gone thru this proving-mill. It has merit. You know as you plant it, that the search continues among trained men, for something even better . . . and that you will be hearing about it as any new improvement comes along. It has paid vast numbers of corn-growers all over the northeast, to be lined up with these men who perform this unequalled service. But it does a job—right! Avail yourself of its benefits this year—on **ALL** your corn acres . . . It's going to pay you!



5-Star FUNK-G Seed assures you BALANCED Performance Puts EXTRA YIELD in YOUR FIELD

★ RAPID GROWTH . . .

Modern Funk's G-Hybrids come up to vigorous uniform stands and keep growing rapidly! Get ahead of weeds. Establish a sturdy plant, ready to beat drouth, insects and disease.

★ DISEASE RESISTANCE . . .

Bred-in resistance to smut, blights, wilts and rots helps G-Hybrids beat those stalk, leaf and ear diseases and produce sound well-filled ears and sturdy stalks.

★ INSECT RESISTANCE . . .

Under heavy infestation, modern Funk's G-Hybrids resist insect attack and put more corn in the wagon than non-resistant hybrids.

★ DROUTH RESISTANCE . . .

Bred-in qualities enable thrifty G-Hybrids to use available moisture most efficiently under long spells of hot, dry weather—and continue making a crop when rain comes.

★ STANDABILITY . . .

Funk's G-Hybrids produce strong, stiff stalks with excellent roots. They stand until you're ready to harvest; make harvesting easier and reduce harvest losses.

'Just-Right' FUNK-G ENSILAGE

Heavy in 'near-finish' grain.

Here's one place on any well-operated farm to cut down on 'bought-feed' bills. By planting Silage corn that makes a high percentage of 'near-finish' grain. And that's just what the right Funk-G ensilage strain will do. And it provides extra tonnage of bulk too!

Exacting feeders want to know—besides exact weight—what is the feeding value of corn-silage? Experiment Station and other corn authorities urge that well-dentied corn go into the silo, to supply the greatest possible TDN, (total digestible nutrients).

More feed-units . . . NO extra cost

You may as well cash in on this gain . . . thousands of other folks do. You get it automatically in the Funk-G strains recommended. There's a very high percentage of actual grain-feed to the total green weight. More feed-units—lower-cost herd upkeep!



On page 23 "COLOR-GUIDE" to help you choose your
RIGHT FUNK-G HYBRID

1. **Locate your County (next page) and note color of block alongside.**
2. **On page 22 or 23 consider ONLY those G-Hybrids that show a block of the SAME color as your County.**
3. **To further narrow down your choice, notice where the letters E, N or L are printed on the color block.**

E stands for Early Husking

N stands for Normal Husking

L stands for Late Husking

S means Silage (Normal)

LS means Late Silage

EXAMPLE: If you live in Union County, Pa., you find your county shows a red block. Therefore, the ONLY Funk-G Hybrids you should consider are those having a red block in the description (page 22 or 23). Letters on the color blocks tell which hybrid would be Early, Normal or Late Husking corns for you, and which is Normal or Late Silage. From these letters and by reading the descriptions, you can come to an intelligent decision.

TO MAKE DOUBLY SURE you pick the best corns for your job . . . when you order, please fill in the blocks at bottom of your Order sheet. Hoffman corn men will examine each order . . . If our corn men think another G-Hybrid would do better for you . . . they'll write and tell you.

All strains listed are outstanding hybrids. Products of Funk Breeding—Hoffman Proving teamwork. They will do a real job on your farm. Earn BIGGER PROFITS from this year's corn crop . . . plant Funk-G seed.

**Year after year
more folks agree—
It PAYS them BEST
to PLANT FUNK-G**

CONNECTICUT

(See footnote)

DELAWARE

- Kent
- New Castle
- Sussex

MAINE

(See footnote)

MARYLAND

- Allegany
- Anne Arundel
- Baltimore
- Calvert
- Caroline
- Carroll
- Cecil
- Charles
- Dorchester
- Frederick
- Garrett
- Harford
- Howard
- Kent
- Montgomery
- Prince Georges
- Queen Annes
- St. Marys
- Somerset
- Talbot
- Washington
- Wicomico
- Worcester

MASSACHUSETTS

(See footnote)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

(See footnote)

NEW JERSEY

- Atlantic
- Burlington
- Camden
- Cape May
- Cumberland
- Essex
- Gloucester
- Hudson
- Hunterdon
- Mercer
- Middlesex

- Monmouth
- Morris
- Ocean
- Passaic
- Salem
- Somerset
- Sussex
- Union
- Warren

NEW YORK

- Albany
- Allegany
- Broome
- Cattaraugus
- Cayuga
- Chautauqua
- Chemung
- Chenango
- Clinton
- Columbia
- Cortland
- Delaware
- Dutchess
- Erie
- Essex
- Franklin
- Fulton
- Genesee
- Greene
- Hamilton
- Herkimer
- Jefferson
- Lewis
- Livingston
- Madison
- Monroe
- Montgomery
- Nassau
- Niagara
- Oneida
- Onondaga
- Ontario
- Orange
- Orleans
- Oswego
- Otsego
- Putnam
- Rensselaer
- Rockland
- St. Lawrence
- Saratoga

- Schenectady
- Schoharie
- Schuyler
- Seneca
- Steuben
- Suffolk
- Sullivan
- Tioga
- Tompkins
- Ulster
- Warren
- Washington
- Wayne
- Westchester
- Wyoming
- Yates

OHIO

(See footnote)

PENNSYLVANIA

- Adams
- Allegheny
- Armstrong
- Beaver
- Bedford
- Berks
- Blair
- Bradford
- Bucks
- Butler
- Cambria
- Cameron
- Carbon
- Centre
- Chester
- Clarion
- Clearfield
- Clinton
- Columbia
- Crawford
- Cumberland
- Dauphin
- Delaware
- Elk
- Erie
- Fayette
- Forest
- Franklin

- Fulton
- Greene
- Huntingdon
- Indiana
- Jefferson
- Juniata
- Lackawanna
- Lancaster
- Lawrence
- Lebanon
- Lehigh
- Luzerne
- Lycoming
- McKean
- Mercer
- Mifflin
- Monroe
- Montgomery
- Montour
- Northampton
- Northumberland
- Perry
- Philadelphia
- Pike
- Potter
- Schuylkill
- Snyder
- Somerset
- Sullivan
- Susquehanna
- Tioga
- Union
- Venango
- Warren
- Washington
- Wayne
- Westmoreland
- Wyoming
- York

RHODE ISLAND**VERMONT****VIRGINIA****WEST VIRGINIA**

(See footnote)

FOOTNOTE: If your County is not listed, please write for its Husking or Silage recommendations. THANK YOU!

Planting "ROUND KERNEL" Funk-G Seed SAVES MONEY

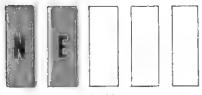
'Rounds' and 'flats' of Funk-G-Seed have exactly identical merit. THERE IS NO DIFFERENCE in cropping value. Both grew on the SAME Parent-Ears . . . Both have the Same blood-lines and germ-plasm. . . . Both will produce the SAME Fine Crop. There is no difference . . . except in SHAPE of Kernel and COST to you!

They SAVE YOU \$2.40 to \$3.40 per Bushel—see Price List. This Saving Counts! More people specify ROUND-KERNEL SEED each year . . . because it pays them. Special plates are available for all popular corn planters, to assure uniform drop. Bought but once they will save seed-money for years.

Named below are the FUNK-G Hybrids PROVEN for the average situations in counties shown. It is realized that some counties have a varying range of conditions—that require special consideration.

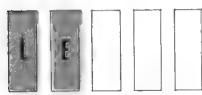
NOTE: There are also other good G-hybrids—for certain unusual jobs. Please write for detailed assistance in any special requirements you may have. Thanks.

G-188 (88 to 92 days)



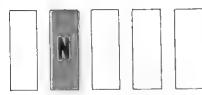
Earliest Hybrid. Good for high altitudes. Fine producer of sound corn. Fast, early starter, grows fast to full maturity. Sturdy, upstanding stalks. Good disease resistance. Good ear. Broad kernels.

G-6 (90 to 94 days)



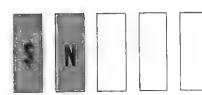
A real "life-saver" corn to folks in high altitudes—short seasons. Makes quick spring getaway, so necessary in cold, high-up regions where weather seems always against you—the season so short. G-6's quick maturity means fine ripe corn to many folks who could never be sure of getting it before. Carries inbred lines that insure quick maturity; also high yields of good sound corn. Succeeds on wide range of soils. Husky stalks; thick foliage. Stands up great even during severe storms. Has mighty quick drying-down ability at maturing time. About a week earlier than G-10.

G-11 (93 to 97 days)



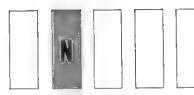
A few days earlier than G-10, later than G-6. Contains half the parentage of each. Has many fine qualities. Good ears, longer and thinner than G-10. Ripens quickly. Produces well.

G-10 (94 to 98 days)



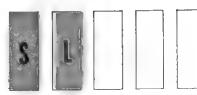
Very Heavy Yielder. Big, good-quality ears—recent breeding improvements make today's G-10 even better than ever! More sound corn for thousands who couldn't be sure of matured corn before G-10 came along. Excellent keeping quality when stored. In G-10 you get quick-starting, vigorous plants, leafy foliage. Extra large ears for so early a corn. Nice deep kernel. A fast finisher from denting time to maturity. This helps stop loss when sudden cold stops nature's process. G-10 gives full-finish, sound corn. One of the heaviest-yielding early corns. G-10 is wonderful on good soils—very good on medium to low fertility.

G-20 (96 to 100 days)



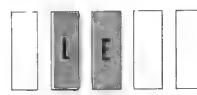
Extra fast starting. Slightly later than G-10. Long attractive ears at good height. Excellent shank and stalk quality. Consistent producer of heavy yields and sound grain. You will like it!

G-18 (98 to 102 days)



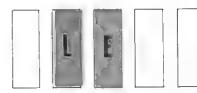
High yielder. Quick starter. Fast finisher. Deep green. Very leafy. Ears right height. Really stands up. Extra strong stalks. Smooth, slick-surface ears. Blight and drought resistant. Produces great quantity of excellent silage in earliest areas that must husk quick-maturing grain types.

G-15 (99 to 102 days)



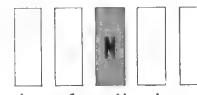
Nice size leafy stalk. Girthy ears. Good kernel. Tolerates wide range of fertility. Grows fast. Keeps on coming. Fast dryer, good keeper, heavy sheller.

G-68 (100 to 104 days)



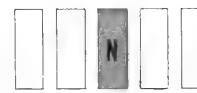
Beautiful wide leaves. Very dark green. Big yellow ears. Broad deep kernels.

G-26 (100 to 104 days)



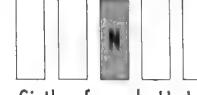
A New Hybrid. Large well-filled ears. Small cob. Big yielder good quality corn. Sturdy stalk. Dries down fast. Has lots of promise.

G-30 (100 to 104 days)



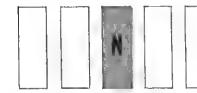
Great success. Big heavy ears. Quick-starting. Dries down extra fast. Tremendous root system. Fine disease and borer resistance. Stands erect. Often used for silage where corn seasons are shortest. Heavy producer. Leafy. Supplies 'grain-rich' feed for the silo.

G-22 (100 to 104 days)



Real stylish strain. Different. Good stalk, will stand up. Ear placed just right . . . easy picking. Girthy from butt to tip—very deep kernel. Rich, deep golden grain. Well-dented. Extra thin cob. High shelling percentage.

G-16A (101 to 105 days)



One of the best for yields in its maturity—has good stalk. Starts off fast, stands well, holds its ears, and turns out a big yield. Great profit-maker.

G-33A (102 to 106 days)

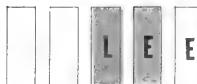
Outstanding performer with many plus values. Nice ears. Upstanding leafy plants. Real producer. G-33A will greatly help the folks in its maturity-area to new profits they haven't had before. A good alternate for G-12. Already adopted by some as their ensilage choice.

G-29 (103 to 107 days)

Does exceptionally well on thin soil—medium stalk—big ear. Truly-great corn. A hard fighter on tough soils. You'll be pleasantly surprised by the big ear size. Big girthy ears, medium-size stalks. Drought and insect resistant. Heavy yielder. Good ensilage.

G-77A (105 to 109 days)

Just-right ear-placement, fast grower. Dark green color. Heavy sheller. A leader in mid-maturity areas. Very leafy, good color, splendid long ear. Good heavy fodder. Dries down fast. Has wide fertility range. Used for early husking in later-corn areas. Fast starter—heavy yielder. Long uniform ears. Always top-quality corn. Fills hundreds of northern silos. Sturdy stalk. Stands up. Fights blight. Produces rich-in-grain ensilage.

G-75A . . . G-76 (106 to 110 days)

Newer and very good. Between G-77A and G-50 in maturity. Fast early growth. Leafy. Good stalk—very disease resistant—heavy yielders. G-75A has uniform, just-right ear height. G-76 has a longer ear.

G-50 (112 to 116 days)

Outstanding starter, lots of get-up-and-go. Heavy stalk and ear. Terrific blight-resistance. Deep green, extra leafy, bushy fodder. Short shank, easy husker. Shells quality grain, large plump kernels. Vigorous, fine-yielding, popular. Splendid for silage.

G-94 (118 to 122 days)

Solid ears—strong stalks. Many using G-94 for years have now changed to G-91,—getting even better yields—more blight resistance.

G-95A (119 to 123 days)

Very thin cob. Low-eared hybrid. Long kernels. Good blight, insect, and disease resistance. Medium-high fodder. Good standability. High yields. About same maturity as G-91. Foremost drought-resister. Holds ears very well at husking time.

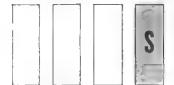
G-91 (119 to 123 days)

Fastest starter. Healthy, vigorous, sturdy stalks—excellent standability—A 5-star wonder for top yields. G-91 has all modern improvements combined. Plenty of balance. Fastest starter of full-season corns. Real quality ear and grain. Rare combination of big yield with not-too-heavy fodder. Live robust appearance. Large ears at right height. Broad deep kernels, excellent sheller. Easy to pick by hand or picker. Cob thin.

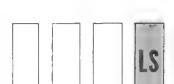
In several official tests G-91 had highest average-grain yield several years. During recent hurricanes, G-91 showed outstanding resistance to high winds, while many other hybrids were almost flat. Unusual heat and drought resistance. Users are most enthusiastic. Save seed money by ordering G-91 Round-Kernel seed.

G-99 (120 to 124 days)

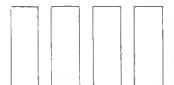
Grows exceptionally long ears. Surprisingly high yielder on medium to low-fertility soils. Fine on fertile soils. Makes full use of soil nutrients. Contains one bloodline out of best strain famous old Lancaster Sure Crop. Stands up. Many rely on G-99 for husking, silage, or both. Big ears . . . high quality. A tip: Get the same fine yields (while saving money) by planting "round-kernel" seed.

G-134 (126 to 130 days)

Plenty of leafiness, fine sturdy stalks. One of the greatest blight-fighters of all time. Excellent standability. Heavy ears. Good shuck coverage, deep blocky kernels. Great yielder. Resists borers. Very fast starter. Takes storms without loss. Real quality corn. G-134 has made sensational yields. Won Virginia Grand Sweepstakes 1955. Is the ensilage choice of thousands who demand 'near-finish' grain feed . . . extra tonnage.

G-704 (130 to 134 days)

A late husking corn in southern areas. Was bred to fill an urgent need. Withstands high humidity—great blight fighter. High yielder. Upright sturdy stalks. Has resistance to crown rot and corn borer. Big ears, blocky kernels. Finishes mature sound grain—quality feed. Popular as a heavy silage-producer.

G-710A (138 to 146 days) (Silage)

. . . A later ensilage variety for the southern Hoffman area. Where a real tall, heavy ensilage corn is desired. Sturdy, heavy stalks. Good blight fighter. Heavy tonnage. Big ears—broad deep kernel—heavy percentage of grain to total green weight. Real silage!

"For your 'best yet' corn-crop . . . Plant FUNK-G"

Hoffman RYE GRASS

in your corn fields STOPS SOIL EROSION

Rye Grass certainly helps conserve millions of tons of precious soil for the Northeast. Provides a ground cover to take the impact of raindrops. Adds organic matter equal to that in many tons of manure. Improves soil permeability, so rain is absorbed, not shed.

Saves Soil in Corn Fields

No corn field should be without the protection of a good cover of Rye Grass. Order enough for your corn acreage . . . 20 to 24 pounds per acre, usually sown at last normal cultivation. Makes a good winter coat for the soil. Helps discourage weeds. Goes a long way to stop the topsoil washing away. (One man reported he saved 7 tons of good topsoil by a 40-lb. seeding.) Adds much valuable humus when turned under. Plow early spring, before growth gets too heavy.

Splendid on Potato Ground

Spring discing last year's potato fields and sowing 6 pecks Oats, 10 pounds Rye Grass, 10 pounds Red Clover gives good results. The Rye Grass comes fast. After oats is combined, the clover competes with the Rye Grass in warmer weather. Next spring there's a heavy growth to turn under for potatoes.

Sown in Orchards and Gardens

In New Jersey, a mixture of Rye Grass and Vetch is sometimes used. Many folks sow in the orchard to gain extra pasture in the spring, then disc under to feed tree roots.



Sow after early vegetable crops. Disc or harrow the ground shallow. Broadcast 20-25 pounds Hoffman Rye Grass per acre. Or seed between rows of late vegetables at last cultivation.

For Pasture Improvement

Ten pounds Rye Grass and 2 pounds Ladino per acre have helped "doctor up" old pastures. (After liming and fertilizing.) Rye Grass is used widely as a nurse grass in pasture mixtures, too.

After a good growth is attained—pasturing will not hurt its cover-crop value. Makes fine forage for pigs and other animals, but supplementary protein must be added in the grain ration.

FIELD BROME GRASS (New Cornfield Cover-Crop)

Don't confuse this new cover-crop with the permanent pasture type Brome Grass . . . they are two entirely different grasses. Field Brome has been tested as a cover crop in corn fields and orchards . . . has come through well. Gets established quickly and forms a dense sod for turning under. Can be used for supplementary pasture. 15 to 20 pounds per acre has been the usual seeding rate . . . handle same as Rye Grass.

Pocket size "Hoffman-Seed MEMO" with many blank pages for your notes . . . each with a helpful cropping-tip. Valuable information.

YOUR PASTURES . . .

"Banquet Tables" or exercise grounds?

Too many pastures are merely exercise grounds. Cows have to work long hours to get their feed from thin, weedy, overgrazed pastures. Make things easier for your stock. Pasture is a crop—same as corn, wheat, oats, or hay—every pasture acre should make a profit for you. These four steps may help:

- (1) Soil testing . . . then liming and fertilizing as needed.
- (2) Plowing or discing to get rid of the old sod.
- (3) Spring seeding of good legume-grass mixture.
- (4) Management—controlled grazing, clipping weeds, maintaining fertility.

You might consult your County Agent for his pasture advice. That's fine! Hoffman carries top-quality seed of all grasses recommended by state authorities. Will ship each seed in separate bag . . . or to save you work, we'll mix, so it's ready to sow.

Or . . . many folks prefer the Hoffman Permanent Pasture Mixtures. One for Highland conditions—another, special for Lowland. Through the years they have proven well adapted in many areas.

Caution: In recent years, farmers in some areas have been victimized by "high-pressure" salesmen offering supposedly 'extra-special' pasture mixtures. Prices asked are terribly high. Analysis shows that Real-Quality seed could be bought for much less money from reputable seed suppliers. . . . Here for you is seed that can help provide "banquet tables" for your stock. When you buy your pasture seeds from Hoffman, you're taking the right step toward bigger pasture profit.



LADINO The Miracle Pasture Clover

Vigorous leafy perennial. Spreads by runners. Ladino, sown with various grasses, often supplements or replaces former pasture areas. Makes fine grazing for dairy cows . . . also hogs, sheep, poultry. One pound Ladino is the usual amount sown per acre.

"CERTIFIED" LADINO

This offering is of the regular-strain Ladino so popular through the east and northeast these many years. Splendid quality seed—and at attractive cost.

"PILGRIM" LADINO

Folks at Penn State feel favorable to this strain. A good producer, and with good care, bids to provide long use. Costs a premium. Supply very limited.

HIGH-PRODUCTION PASTURE

Some authorities feel that some Ladino should be in EVERY pasture. Orchard (4 to 7 lbs.) is popular with Ladino. If kept down early, remains palatable

Properly managed, good pasture is the least expensive source of good dairy feed. Makes low-cost feed, providing important minerals, vitamins, proteins, carbohydrates. Every acre should produce maximum grazing. The high-quality pasture seeds here listed will provide the foundation for clean, heavy-producing pastures . . . help increase milk checks, livestock weight and poultry profits.

and grows during hot, dry months. Along with 1 lb. Ladino, 2 or 3 lbs. Alsike helps thicken stands the first year. Where alfalfa does well, add 5 or 6 lbs. Where unreliable, 3 or 4 pounds. Red Clover, Brome, 8 to 10 lbs. per acre, is good, yet slower to recover after grazing, and Ladino may get ahead of it. Meadow Fescue was used successfully on moist, fertile soils. 8 lbs. Reed Canary is sometimes put where too wet for other grasses. 4 to 5 lbs. Timothy may be used, but makes little growth in dry weather.

Ladino Poultry Ranges

Ladino makes a fine range. A popular mixture in New Jersey is 4 lbs. Rye Grass, 8 lbs. Orchard, 4 lbs. Alsike, and 2 lbs. Ladino.

Orchards . . . Hog Pastures

As an orchard cover crop, one advantage is Ladino's shallow root system . . . does not rob trees of dry-weather moisture. Hogs make fine gains on Ladino. Some users prefer more clover here than for dairy pasture. Brome and Timothy are often used.

To Replenish Old Stands

Ladino and suitable grasses do a good job of "pasture renovation" where poor, thin sods are disced thoroughly and reseeded after adequate liming and fertilization. Ladino and grasses can be introduced into thin Alfalfa stands, without plowing, by harrowing and seeding in spring, or after cutting.

GOOD CARE OF LADINO IMPORTANT

Ladino demands heavy grazing for short periods. Under good growing conditions, may require 8 to 12 cows per acre at one time to keep the grasses down. Should have frequent rest periods. Close grazing in late fall may be injurious.

Fertilizer is important. 400 to

White Dutch Clover

A low grower, spreading, long-lasting. Palatable and nutritious, high in protein. Withstands trampling, close grazing.

RED TOP (Herd's Grass)

One of the surest grasses. Grows under most any soil conditions, wet or dry, rich or poor, sweet or sour. Palatability is low, hence used in mixtures with other grasses. Vigorous, drought-resisting, makes a coarse, loose turf.

Kentucky 31 Fescue

Tall growing, producing good, heavy growth. Resistant to rusts. Grows vigorously whether wet or dry. Stays green late in fall. Stands hard usage, like on airports or athletic fields. Not as palatable as some grasses, but its vigorous growth qualifies Ky. 31 fescues for many pasture formulas.

RYE GRASS Perennial

Good in mixtures on fertile, moist soils. Makes a growth in a short time. Later is crowded out by other grasses. Quick, good grazing; can be cropped close.

Hoffman facilities include modern seed-mixing machinery for "making to order" any special formula. Only clean, sound-growing seed will be used.

"Triple-Purpose" Mixture

(Penn State Recommendation)

This mixture is widely used on well-drained soils for Rotation Pasture, Silage, or Hay. A heavy producing blend . . . the result of exhaustive research trials. The separate ingredients have been bought by many Hoffman patrons . . . this year this Penn-State formula is offered already mixed—ready for sowing.

Consists of 4 lbs. Orchard grass, 4 lbs. Timothy, 2 lbs. Kenland Clover, 2 lbs. Alsike, 1 lb. Pilgrim Ladino. 13 lbs. per acre is Penn State's suggested sowing rate. There are a number of folks who prefer a little heavier seeding per acre.

Hoffman

Highland PASTURE

Popular heavy-producing blend, based on long experience. Widely used. Made up of quality grasses in proper proportions to produce heavy, lasting stands on well-drained, hilly or rolling land. Contains Blue Grass, Red Top, Orchard, Timothy, Ladino, other clovers, Fescues, Rye Grass. Sow 25 to 32 pounds per acre.

Hoffman

Lowland PASTURE

A special blend adapted for low, wet places. Includes increased portions of seeds that thrive in low areas. High quality.

REED CANARY

Has ability to grow in very wet places, even in standing water and when flooded for

500 lbs. 4-12-4 or 3-12-6. Fertilize each year, September preferred, adding 300 to 400 lbs. 0-14-7 or 0-12-12 annually. Manure and superphosphate are used as top dressing; manure may stimulate the grass to crowd the Ladino unduly. Soil should contain lime—pH of 6 or higher.

some time. Has succeeded on dry land; however, dry-land grasses are better there. Helps convert swamp ground into worthwhile grazing, sometimes with a hay crop besides. One user found success with 8 lbs. Reed Canary and 1 lb. Ladino on heavy, wet sand loam. Stems spread under ground.

KENTUCKY BLUE

A leading pasture grass for good soils. Responds to phosphate and lime. Growth rarely exceeds 2 feet. Sow 25-30 lbs. per acre. Slow grower; best sown with quicker growers. These take hold, to be replaced by the Kentucky to form a tough, permanent sod. Fine on sharp slopes and limestone valleys.

ORCHARD Grass

Because Orchard is highly useful with Ladino for grazing, it has won many friends. Will grow most anywhere except on poorly drained land. One of the best grasses

for poor, dry soils. Heavy producer. Makes palatable, leafy growth in early spring and late fall; probably will make more growth during hot, dry summer months than any other permanent grass. If mowed or kept grazed down early in the season, will not become coarse and unpalatable. First growth is often cut for hay or grass silage. Pasture later.

Four to 7 pounds Orchard with 1 pound Ladino is a good basis for a pasture formula. A few pounds Red or Alsike and Timothy helps fill in during first year. On good soil, alfalfa is often included. Sowing too much Orchard could crowd the clover. As an intensively grazed or supplement pasture for July and August, Orchard-Ladino is about unbeatable.

ORCHARD (S-37 Strain)

A leafy strain produced in Great Britain. Favored by some folks because its growth is 2 to 3 weeks later than most orchard strains. "S-37" sort of awaits development of the legumes, often sown

along with it, for use as grass silage. Recovers well after cut.

BROME "LINCOLN"

Tall, leafy, vigorous, deep rooted, palatable. Hardy, long-lived. Slow to establish. Productive the second year. Spreads by underground rootstocks. Needs abundant nitrogen, best obtained by growing with legumes. Yields on acid soils are poor. Fine with alfalfa, valuable for hay . . . then pasture.

Usual seeding is about 10 lbs. Alfalfa and 8 to 10 lbs. Brome, Red Clover and Timothy are sometimes added for heavier first-year growth. Sown with Ladino for pasture; around 10 lbs. Brome, 1 lb. Ladino. Will not tolerate heavy, close grazing, but excellent pasture if controlled.

Use only adapted seed—“Lincoln” or similar Southern-grown strain . . . Northern-grown (lower - priced) won’t do well here.

HOW TO SOW: Don't mix Brome—sow it separately; its large size will choke seeder. Mix with fertilizer in grain drill or with wheat, barley, or oats, through the grain compartment — stir often to keep seeds mixed. Often broadcast by hand. Sow shallow, not over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch is better. Cultipacking helps.

TALL MEADOW OAT

Has been used with Lardino for pasture; stands up well. Not too leafy. Does not survive long under close grazing. Used on poor, dry sandy land. Seed won't mix well—sow separately.

MEADOW FESCUE

At home in low, wet situations. Sometimes used with Ladino. Starts early in spring; stays green into fall, Root system is deep; stands drought well. Palatable. Makes good hay.



Hoffman

SOY BEANS



Valuable for hay. The beans have high-protein content . . . the meal makes an excellent base for mash. May be used with corn silage. Also used with oats, Sudan Grass, millet, or sorghum.

"WILSON BLACK" SOYS

Still lead by far where hay is wanted. Makes great growth of slender stems, 3 to 4 feet even on poorer soil. Yields 2 to 4 tons of high-protein hay per acre. Excellent pasture. Wilson Black will mature beans in lower Pennsylvania, New Jersey and south; has produced 30-bushel yields. When planted with corn, the nitrogen produced by inoculated soybeans helps the corn. Makes good feed.

"HAWKEYE" SOYS (Yellow)

A good-yielding yellow bean. About a week earlier maturity than "Lincoln." "Hawkeye" fills the need for a good-standing bean, earliness, and high yields of soybeans. Its use has spread rapidly.

"LINCOLN" SOYS (Yellow)

"Lincoln" is high-yielding. Stands up. Produces quality beans. In some tests, averaged 8% more oil with a higher iodine number than other beans of same maturity; led by nearly 6 bushels per acre.

Always INOCULATE Soybean Seed

Soybeans not inoculated take the nitrogen they need from the soil; but well-inoculated beans can take about 300 pounds of nitrogen per acre from the air, thus increasing soil fertility. Soybean seed should be inoculated every time. In addition to yield benefits, protein content gets higher.

Tests showed inoculation giving increases of $\frac{3}{4}$ ton hay, and almost 12 bushels beans per acre. Your soybean crop will pay much better when inoculated . . . cost is low.

Seeds for FORAGE and EMERGENCY Crops:

SORGHUM (Fodder Cane)

Valuable for cattle feed, as green forage, or ensilage. Some use it with soys for silage. Unthreshed heads fed whole or ground—or threshed and grain fed. Analysis of grain similar to corn.

HEGARI

This sorghum variety is useful with soy beans for ensilage. Shorter; easier to handle than taller types. Early; stands well. 30 pounds Hegari with 5 pecks of beans per acre is usual rate.

"ATLAS" SORGO

Makes desirable feed. Strong stalks. Good producer, except when very dry. Plants are about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. Grow 7 to 10 feet high. Harvest when seeds are in hard-dough stage with ensilage cutter or corn-row binder. Unless dry, seed shallow. Plant with corn planter, using the smallest plates.

Continued on next page



CANADA PEAS

For Early Green Feed

For cattle, sheep, hogs. Growth is rapid, gives green feed when other seedings are just starting. Sow early, with oats. Oats support the vines—make a palatable combination. 1 1/4 bushels each per acre. Drill peas 3 inches to 3 1/2 inches deep. Then drill oats 1 1/2 inches to 2 inches. Pasture when about 1 foot high. Feed gradually to avoid bloating. After cut, new growth appears.

RAPE—for Quick Pasture

For sheep and hogs. Inexpensive, prolific. Thrives on all soils with little preparation. Sow 5 to 6 pounds per acre, through spring up to end of August. Alone, with other pasture seeds, or in corn fields. Makes second growth. Pasture when less than 10 inches high. Stands hard usage.

"JAP" MILLET (For Quick Hay)

Most popular millet in Northern-Central areas. Has made tremendous yields—up to 20 tons per acre. Tall variety. Thrives on poor soil. Valuable emergency hay. To feed green, cut just before seed heads appear. Sow 1/2 bu. per acre. (32 lbs. per bu.)

"GOLDEN" MILLET

Makes satisfactory leafy hay; in Pennsylvania, yields good crops in 7 to 9 weeks. Sow 3 pecks per acre (48 lbs. bu.).

SPRING VETCH

Not winter hardy, but often used successfully among spring-sown emergency pastures. Makes good growth.

WINTER VETCH

Excellent for green feed when cut in full bloom, as hay when pods are about half formed, or as green manure. Good on sandy soils or where Red Clover fails. Sown late summer, early fall. Inoculate. Plant with small amount wheat or rye.

COW HORN TURNIP

Improves soil, provides forage. Sometimes used in corn fields. Tops relished by sheep, hogs, poultry. (2 to 4 lbs. acre).

CRIMSON CLOVER

Valuable winter cover. Grows on soil too poor for Red Clover—is not particularly dependent on lime. Used for hay, pasture, or green manure. Use in corn fields and orchards. 20 lbs. per acre. June to August; matures following June. Inoculate.

SUDAN GRASS

Great Dry-Weather Pasture

The great summer pasture to keep up milk flow. Has often paid big dividends! A Sudan acreage coming along just when regular pastures are least productive has been a life-saver to many dairymen . . . splendidly maintaining high-level milk production during July and August. Divide Sudan pasture—graze one part, let others recover.

Sudan is seeded 30 to 40 lbs. per acre with grain drill set for 2 to 3 1/2 pecks on the wheat side. 200 to 300 lbs. 0-14-7 or 2-12-6 will help. Graze when 14 inches tall—usually in 5 weeks.

Some mix Sudan and soybeans for green feed: 1 bushel soys, 12 to 15 pounds Sudan. Sudan seed may be mixed with fertilizer.

(New) "PIPER" SUDAN

Vigorous, early type. Heavier yielder. Dark green color. Strongly resists many common leaf diseases. Lower in hydrocyanic (prussic-acid). For safety, don't risk feeding any Sudan after frosted!

"SWEET" SUDAN

In some cases, when planted alongside regular Sudan, cows ate the Sweet Sudan first. Because later than regular Sudan, it provides more vegetative growth and remains green and growing longer. Has broader, attractive leaves. Grows heavier, tall stalks. Popular strain.

SUDAN "Regular Type"

Useful for quick hay. Sometimes used for silage. Often ready to cut in 50 to 70 days—ready to recut in another 50 days. Hay almost Timothy value. Leafy; 5 feet tall, heavy stouter; stands well. Sow after corn-planting. Very dangerous to feed Sudan after frosted!

HOG PASTURE MIXTURE

Provides 8 to 11 weeks' use at low cost. Quick green feed—often ready in 4 weeks. Useful after other crop failures. Grows until frost; won't winter. Producer of flesh, fat, wool. For cattle, cut and remove to prevent trampling. Gets second growth. Use 70 lbs. to acre, broadcast or with seeder, June to August 1 Harrow in.

This Service-Goal at Hoffman "SEED-CENTER"

"MORE SEED to MORE CUSTOMERS—

QUICKER and in BETTER SHAPE."

Printed below are the ways to get Hoffman Seeds and Funk-G Corn. Please read—make your choice—and ORDER EARLY—THANK YOU

(1) It is often possible (with 'several-order' loads) for direct-to-farm delivery by HOFFMAN TRUCKS. To points within 100 miles or so of Landisville.

Ordering early helps greatly toward such delivery. Weeks in advance is best. To insure space on a truckload. Later, in busiest-season days, it might not always be possible.

Let's work this out together—thanks a lot! Many folks pool their orders with neighbors' orders, and get this direct delivery.

(2) "Commercial-Truck-Line" service direct from Landisville to most all towns outside the above 'local-delivery' area . . . In Penna., New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. To get this service—just:

- (a) Talk to a friend who operates a business in the town—a garage or store. Any place easy for truck-driver to find. Explain that you are ordering seed from Hoffman, and you'd like him to accept shipment for you when it arrives. (Because these truck-lines won't deliver out in the country—they stop only in towns.)
- (b) Mark plainly on your order, the name of this place of business, its street address, and NAME of TOWN.

(3) RAILROAD FREIGHT Most 'off-the-main-highways' locations . . . are served by daily shipments via Pennsylvania and Read-

ing Company Railroads—connecting with other lines. To carry Hoffman shipments to those locations not served by the above two trucking methods.

(4) Quick shipments of "fill-in" needs by MAIL or EXPRESS. Phone Landisville 3421, or write. Small orders are welcome here, same as large ones. Of course, the higher shipping cost of mail or express shipment, must be borne by the customer. (Unless the weight is 100 lbs. or more, in which case Hoffman makes an allowance of what the Freight would have amounted to).

(5) Many folks "Come to Landisville" for their seeds. Some travel long distances . . . and make it pay. You'd be surprised at today's shipping costs . . . Hoffman customers who pick up 100 lbs. or more seeds at Landisville receive an allowance of what the Freight to their station would cost us. For instance, the allowance on grass seeds to Bradford, Pa. is \$1.39 per hundred pounds. The rate on grain to Hillsboro, Md. is 70 cents per hundred pounds. You might want to work up a group order with several friends, and help pay for your seed by hauling all the seed on your truck! Just let us know what you'll need . . . make a small "good-faith" deposit . . . and the seed will be set back and held here till you come for it. You'll enjoy the visit . . . and would find it profitable.

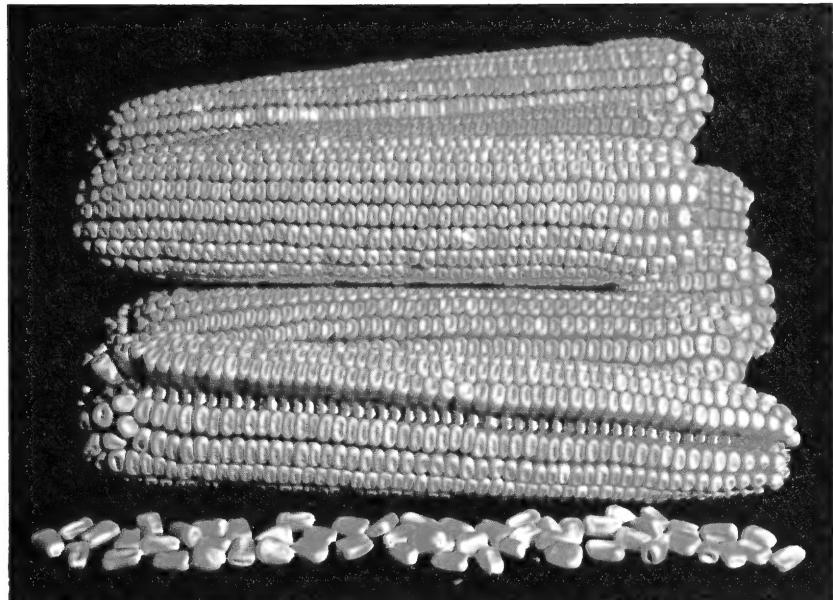


Ready for You

Full stocks of Quality seeds . . . all ready to go to work on your farm this year . . . to do a good Paying Crop Job for You!

Wherever you plant corn—here is **REAL HELP** waiting for you . . . here at Hoffman's. These Proved-Right Funk-G hybrid strains. Certain ones are just right for husking in your area. Others for ensilage use.

They are gaining in favor each year. Because of their merit in users' fields. They will pay you—**FINE RETURNS!** Details, pages 16-23.



The way a farm is run . . . that's what counts! Not its size. Among farmers, just like in any other profession, there are certain men who make their efforts stand out from the crowd. They earn the reputation of 'good farmer' . . . 'particular' farmer. Some people call them fussy, too careful. But deep down inside, everybody envies their success . . . and the way these folks seem to make more money.

Among so many other good traits common to hosts of these farm folks . . . they know that "It's the crop that counts" . . . and not the small extra seed-cost necessary to help produce the right crop turnout.

Whatever your specialty . . . be it grain production, cattle-feeding, milk, poultry, or something else . . . aren't you too in that 'particular' class, when it comes to putting seed on your land? We are, about every bag of seed sold here. Well then, let's work together toward crops we'll both be particularly proud of.

The answer to "when" to order spring seeds, is RIGHT NOW. Most prices are lower, some of them much lower, than for a long time.

Order your Hoffman Seeds and Funk-G Corn now . . . and be ready with your seed the day sowing conditions are right. And when crop-time comes along, you'll be collecting PAY-ing returns on your seed investment.

The privilege of filling your seed-orders this spring will surely be appreciated. Thanks!

A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.
Landisville, Pa.
(Lancaster County)

for Paying Crops!



Hoffman Seeds

FUNK GRAIN